

JAIL FOR MASHER

Young Business Man Sent to Workhouse for Insulting Girl.

HAPPENS DAILY, HE SAYS

Thinks Such Incidents Hardly Worth Discussing—Dragged Pretty Woman Into Car.

Frederick S. Pinkus, who said he was a linen manufacturer and lived at No. 70 East 60th street, was sentenced to ten days in the workhouse yesterday by Magistrate Paul Krotel, sitting in the West Side court.

Miss Elsie Hutter, an attractive young woman, who lives at No. 22 West 100th street, appeared against Pinkus and told a story which caused the magistrate to characterize the conduct of Pinkus as being as blackguardly as any that had come to his notice since he was appointed to the bench.

According to Miss Hutter, Pinkus had accosted her while she was waiting for a car at Broadway and 22d street, had induced her to enter the motor car he was driving and then had insulted her. She screamed and then was arrested at Seventh avenue and 35th street, when the attention of policemen had been attracted by her cries.

Miss Hutter said that Thursday evening she had attended a party which a friend gave at No. 235 East 23d street and had started for her home about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. John Igo, a brother of her hostess, had seen her on a 23d street taxicab car, and she had intended to transfer. While she was waiting for a Broadway car, she said, Pinkus drove up and asked her the way to Harlem. She pointed north, and then he dropped a cigarette and asked her to pick it up for him.

When she handed the cigarette to him he caught her by the wrist and told her to get in the car. She did so reluctantly, she said. Pinkus turned from Broadway at 4th street, she said, and made an insulting remark to her. She said he then continued north and she tried to get out of the car. As Pinkus would not stop she began to scream, and the policemen came.

Pinkus did not seem to realize the gravity of the charge against him, and while telling his story, which for the most part was a refutation of the girl's story, he displayed indifference. He said such things were of everyday occurrence and hardly worth discussing. He said that he had been with Pinkus a man of the name of Winchester, but he appeared to have been in a forgetful frame of mind and did not recall just what had happened.

Pinkus had a lawyer, who insisted that the young man should be dealt with leniently because of his lack of experience in police courts. Magistrate Krotel said Pinkus was a man of education and was well to do.

Pinkus was locked up. His lawyer said that he would get a writ of habeas corpus today. The prisoner is being held in the workhouse with his father at No. 103 Franklin street.

HEED MILK REGULATIONS

Many Violators Take Health Department's Warning.

Reinspection of the supplies of fifty-three milk dealers who had been named by Health Commissioner Lederer as violating the new milk provisions of the Sanitary Code have disclosed the fact that practically all of the dealers have made the required changes. The cases were placed in the hands of the Corporation Counsel in August. It was decided to give an additional fifteen days' grace to permit the dealers to make the necessary changes. Then the reinspection was started.

Commissioner Lederer announced yesterday that in the future criminal action would be sought in the cases of flagrant violators. No notices are to be given, either. Whenever an evasion of the regulations is noted the dealers will receive a summons. The Corporation Counsel has two such cases on hand now.

Among the fifty-three cases originally named by Mr. Lederer were numerous large milk concerns. The stand of the Health Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel's office "threw a scare" into many of the dealers. Everything had been prepared to press the cases against the fifty-three dealers should the reinspection show a disregard for the milk regulations.

JAILBIRDS WILL ALIGHT

Came from England to Tell Suffragists of Experiences.

Three jailbirds will alight at Columbus Circle, 34th street and Eighth avenue, next Thursday night, and tell the stories of their experiences behind the bars. The three are Miss Elizabeth Freeman, Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Margarette Charter.

Miss Freeman has been in jail three different times in England for leading deputations upon Parliament and doing other little suffrage stunts that annoyed the authorities; Miss Burns, who was an organizer for the Women's Social and Political Union in Scotland, had the honor of leading a riot there. Mrs. Charter was in over 500 many suffrage mix-ups on the streets of London, and was "run in" several times.

Miss Freeman might have been imprisoned more than three times if it hadn't been for the habit her friends over in England had of calling her "Lady Betty." On one occasion in Downing street a policeman had arrested her—it was, of course, a suffrage demonstration—when one of the women with her called out, "Oh, Lady Betty, put on your coat, it's cold."

"Lady Betty," stuttered the officer, "Lady Betty? Beg pardon, me lady." And he let her go.

Thursday night's meeting will be the first of a series that will last until the snow falls. They will take place every Wednesday night.

On the same place, Dr. Mary Halpin, acting leader of the 35th Assembly District, planned the meetings, and will take charge of them.

EACH HAS DECREE OF DIVORCE

First Mrs. L. A. D. Percival Gets Here

What Reno Gave Husband.

The matrimonial troubles of the Lewis A. Dalrymple, Percival are at an end. After various and sundry suits and counter suits each now has a final decree of divorce, and their friends think they ought to be satisfied. Mrs. Percival received hers yesterday from the hands of Justice Bluff, of the Supreme Court. It only took her now for the former Mrs. Charles Allaire, of this city, as she announced her intention of doing when her divorce was made final. Mrs. Percival already provided himself with a second house, in the person of Miss Florence Lewis, who is now Mrs. Percival's secretary, was performed in Reno last February, soon after Mr. Percival obtained his final decree.

NEGRO WOMEN INCENSED

Republicans Say That Roosevelt Antagonized Them.

The woman's department of the Republican National Committee doesn't wish it to be forgotten that negro women, as well as negro men, are offended by Roosevelt's treatment of the negro delegates, and that new that women vote in six states the feminine part of that race is a factor not to be despised.

"And in the states where women don't vote," Miss Mary C. Francis, of the department, said yesterday, "negro women are active in their influence among their men. Those who are in a position to know say that while people like to-date are interested in negro women take in public affairs and how much they count. The decrease in illiteracy among negroes within the past generation, from eighty per cent to fifty per cent, is due chiefly to the negro woman's ambition for herself and her family, and so far as social conditions permit, she takes part in local politics and informs herself on civic questions."

"I've been looking up facts about negro women, because, the semi-centenary of the emancipation of their race being at hand, the subject interested me. I find that in New York City they are among the most desirable patrons of the public library, where they may be found every day reading not only their own very well edited periodicals, but also the leading magazines and good books. What is true here is true throughout the country. They are extremely ambitious for their children and they have a lively sense of true patriotism."

"The negro vote certainly has some importance. The census of 1910 showed nearly ten millions of negroes, including mulattoes. The black voters will poll a total of about 600,000 votes this fall. There are over three and one-half millions of adult women of negro descent in the United States, and their opinions have some weight with those 600,000 voters. They are well informed enough to know that the negro people never did get anything from the Democrats, and they can read the third term candidate, too. Very few politicians who think the negro women of this country don't count is mistaken."

LUDLOW CLUB WANTS HER

Desire Not Reciprocated by Mrs. Eva K. Conlon.

Mrs. Eva K. Conlon, who managed to establish her dinner rights in the estate of John P. Conlon, in spite of the contention of other heirs that he died unmarried, and later attempted to obtain the rest of his property by producing papers purporting to be transfers made to her by Conlon, is due for a little scolding in Ludlow street jail. Sheriff Harrison's men can find her. Justice Gerard signed a Supreme Court order yesterday to punish her for contempt for failing to pay a judgment of \$3,500 obtained by Benjamin Steinman.

The judgment was obtained in January of last year in a case in which Mrs. Conlon appeared on a bond. After repeated attempts to collect it, Steinman brought proceedings to have Mrs. Conlon appear in court and be examined as to her ability to satisfy the judgment. On her failure to appear, Justice Gerard signed the order for her arrest. Her attorneys said they thought she was taking care of a sick person somewhere, but rumor had it that she had departed for Europe.

John P. Conlon's will left the greater part of his \$100,000 estate to charity. Among the heirs who appeared to contest it on the ground that it violated the laws of California, where Mr. Conlon died, was Mrs. Conlon, who proved that she had been married to him under the common law. A later attempt on her part to obtain the rest of the estate was frustrated by Justice O'Gorman, who referred to the plaintiff's story as "a pure fabrication."

Last year Mrs. Conlon made a further attempt to obtain the property at No. 121 West street, a deed which she obtained from a notary named Frederick C. Anderson. The deed was declared to be a forgery, and Anderson was indicted on that charge. In the trial which followed he turned state's witness, sending John L. Bough, the owner of a Bovey hotel to Sing Sing.

FEW STUDENT NURSES

Bellevue Trustees Ask More Money in Budget Report.

Bellevue and other hospitals are finding it difficult to enlist the services of young women who desire to become trained nurses. This fact was set forth in an explanatory letter sent with the budget estimate for 1913 of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals yesterday to the budget committee of the Board of Estimate.

This estimate asked for a total increase of \$219,190 over the allowance of \$1,235,536 for the year 1912. Request was made for twenty additional nurses for ward service for the year 1913 at \$900 per annum each, together with an allowance of \$3,355 for "other additional nurses."

The trustees said: "There are now 516 nurses in Bellevue Hospital. Thirty-six of these are detailed to executive, clerical and other work, 51 are assigned to the alcoholic and psychopathic wards, 35 to social service work including 9 in the tuberculosis wards, leaving but 201 nurses for night and day work in connection with 1,650 beds in the general medical and surgical wards."

BOALES SHOW TRUE WEIGHT

Only Seven False Baskets Found in Fulton and Wallabout Markets.

Commissioner Walsh of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures, marshaled his inspectors long before sunrise yesterday and descended upon Fulton Market, in Manhattan, and Wallabout Market, in Brooklyn. Last year when the latter market was visited three thousand false measure baskets were found and confiscated.

This year the most diligent search failed to reveal more than seven baskets that were not "up to scratch," and duly sealed. In the Fulton fish market 24 scales were tested, and of these 33 were found exact and were sealed on the spot.

PUPILS EARN THOUSANDS

Boys and Girls of Rockford High School Work in Vacation.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 20.—Three hundred Rockford High School girls and boys earned a total of \$10,500 during the vacation months. The pupils made an accounting yesterday to the principal of the manner in which they had spent the summer months, the reports showing that they had by no means idled their time away.

Captain John Doyle of the football team led all the others as an individual earner. He reported having been paid \$125 for his work as a member of a cement gang. Most of the girls earned their money by applying their knowledge of domestic science.

BRITISH SUFFRAGETTES AND ULSTER RIOTERS

Difference in Treatment for Men and Women Struggling for the Same Object—Lessons of the Suffrage Defeat in Ohio.

By Ida Husted Harper.

There was never a more striking illustration of the difference in treatment of men who are striving for political freedom and of women who are struggling for the same object than is shown at the present moment by the press of Great Britain and reflected to some extent by that of the United States. The suffragettes over there have resumed in a desultory way their so-called "militant" tactics, and from the avalanche of editorial protest one would suppose half the women in the country were on the warpath. Reduced to facts and accepting the worst reports as cable, two women in a theatre box threw a blazing chair on the stage after the audience had dispersed. They received the severe penalty of five years as second class prisoners, and one of them, who undoubtedly was mentally irresponsible from her previous forcible feeding in jail, is said to be now at the point of death. One in a little group of three or four is said to have thrown a hatchet in the carriage where Premier Asquith and John Redmond were sitting, and one solitary woman is charged with intention to set fire to a cabinet minister's home; but there have been no convictions in these cases, and in all of the above lawlessness not half a dozen women have been concerned. The dish of poison found in one cabinet official's house proved to be furniture polish left by the maid.

Aside from these awful crimes, the "militancy" has consisted in one woman's going to a fashionable reception in London and asking Mr. Asquith when he was going to give votes to women, for which she was dragged to the door and thrown violently down the steps; in several calling out to Winston Churchill at Aberdeen, "Why don't you stop feeding our women by force?" for which they were arrested by the police. Two more committed the heinous offence of slipping into the royal golf links at Balmoral and substituting little votes for women pennants for the flags that marked the holes—which would be looked upon as a mere joke on this side of the water. Another group interrupted Lloyd George in a speech at Wrexham to ask, "Why don't you give women votes?" For this they were dragged out of the building, terribly injured by the men and their clothes torn off.

Could women do anything in the United States which would subject them to such treatment? It simply illustrates the difference to physical force, which is the first impulse in this country, where politics constantly leads to physical encounter. The methods of the suffragettes from the time they threw the first stones five or six years ago, have been rarely a mild imitation of their political superiors. In all of their warfare not a human being has been injured by them, but during this time many of these women have been fearfully hurt by the police, and by men and boys, not one of whom was ever punished for it; many have been injured for life and two have died from the treatment received in prison.

Victory of Militant Tactics.

A few days ago, when the suffragettes interrupted Winston Churchill's meeting at Dundee, he said to an applauding audience that they would never win what they were striving for "by these uncivilized antics." He evidently chose to forget that when a tract was declared a year or two ago, when militancy ceased and the women peacefully united on the conciliation bill, he himself used all his power to defeat that bill in the House of Commons, and succeeded. Keir Hardie, in an interview in The Tribune recently, after referring to the methods of the suffragettes, said: "For the first time in the history of Great Britain the political enfranchisement of women has become a real issue, and this I attribute almost exclusively to the militant tactics." In the early days of the new organization Mrs. Henry Fawcett, president of the old constitutional association, said: "They have done more within the last twelve months to bring the question within the range of practical politics than we have been able to accomplish in the same number of years."

Unrepentant leaders in the United States must admit that the movement here received the first impulse which has sent it forward so rapidly from the aggressive defiant action of those English militants.

Now, however, it is very largely the opinion both here and there that this has served its purpose. The old demonstration in a business section of London which resulted in the expatriation of Christabel Pankhurst and the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst and the Pethick Lawrences doubtless marked the end of that kind of warfare. The women who are keeping up guerrilla attacks are evidently acting without orders and accomplishing nothing, except to harass the enemy. The statement of the London correspondent of The New York Evening Post that "there is not a pin to be vital to themselves. On each of these forty-two amendments submitted in Ohio men who were interested could vote 'yes' or 'no,' but on the one for giving suffrage to women those most deeply concerned had no voice whatever."

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WOMEN TO FIGHT FIRE

Organize National Prevention Association—To Incorporate.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Valesh, Founder of Movement, Describes Her Plans for Talks to Women.

"Women have the reputation of losing their heads in a panic, and women can do better work in fire prevention than men," were the two somewhat paradoxical comments advanced last night by Mrs. Eva MacDonald Valesh, of No. 42 West 53d street, for the formation of a woman's national fire prevention association, the organization of which is to be completed on Monday at a meeting to be held in Mrs. Valesh's office.

Mrs. Valesh, who is temporary chairman of the association, and probably will be elected its permanent president, told a Tribune reporter that the membership of

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Comment on the Ohio Result.

The strength and stability of the woman suffrage movement in the United States has been effectively shown by the comment of the press on the defeat in Ohio. The suffragists expected a temporary slump in the general interest and looked to have the usual "death knell" rung in all the newspapers. On the contrary most of them treated the subject in a matter-of-fact, sensible way, placed the blame where the larger part of it belonged—on the liquor interests and their allies—and said that under the initiative and referendum the women would try again. There were, however, a few exceptions. Bro's Henry Watterson wrote an editorial in "The Louisville Courier Journal" so long it had to be divided into chapters, but he called it a "suffrage setback," not a "death knell." He reached England in the first paragraph and said: "The insane followers of the Amazonian begonia added murder in Dublin," which should have gone into the news column as a scoop. "The chiefs in the United States," he said, "whether they be very tough men disguised as women, or childless women knowing no domestic restraints, or women having a ghastly home life, are cocksure and intolerant as the professional politicians."

The members of the national convention, which met in Louisville last year and criticised some of the column's editorials, he characterized as "devoted of feminine charm and grace," a body of egotists bent upon exploiting themselves. "A veritable assortment of Don Quixotes in petticoats," "Universal suffrage," he said, "is a barren idealism too often of barren women; he begged 'the good and gentle women of the land' not to allow themselves to be dragged into the man's arena by the suffragists into a sex war," and he urged them not to be "self-exploiting females who would be men, and not very attractive men either." It is to be hoped the halcyon seekers in this country will never throw stones, but will leave that form of argument entirely to the anti-suffragists, like Colonel Henry Watterson.

The official vote on the woman suffrage amendment in Ohio, according to the table in "The Cincinnati Enquirer," was—yes, 43,430; no, 53,745; majority opposing, 10,315 in a vote of 97,175. Such amendments have been beaten in most states by a much larger proportion the first time they were voted on. Not another amendment which was defeated received near 30,000 negative votes, and this shows either that an unusual effort was made to defeat this one, or that more men were really opposed to it than to any other. The fact that the one making women "eligible as notaries public and as members of boards of and to positions in those institutions caring for women and children" was defeated by 2,364 shows that Ohio men had a good deal of educating on the rights of women.

Opposition to Enfranchisement.

An amusing feature of the election was the voting of 35,723 men not to strike out the word "white" in the suffrage clause, although it had been nullified by the Fifteenth Amendment to the national constitution more than forty years ago. It is not likely that a majority of the electors in any state even now would vote to strike it out. They would not do so after the Civil War, and no Congress had to provide for amending the national constitution to this effect. They are about as reluctant to eliminate the word "male," and that is why women have been trying for forty-three years to have Congress submit a national amendment to give them the suffrage. It is doubtful if any class, race or creed could be enfranchised if it depended on the permission of a majority of those who already possess the ballot, but only women have to meet this almost unsurmountable difficulty. They suffer also another injustice which is imposed only on them, and that is that they cannot vote themselves on what is so vital to themselves. On each of these forty-two amendments submitted in Ohio men who were interested could vote "yes" or "no," but on the one for giving suffrage to women those most deeply concerned had no voice whatever.

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Troubles of the Jelly Maker and How to Meet Them

Don't Throw Away Jelly

That Won't "Jell"—It

Still Has Its Uses.

At this time of the year the old question "Why does not the jelly jell?" is sure to be heard with considerable frequency among housekeepers. The query has reached The Tribune from several readers and cannot be answered briefly. There may be many reasons.

Of course the jelly will not "come" if too small a proportion of sugar has been used. Mrs. L. L. does not state the proportions called for by her recipe for currant jelly, so it is impossible to tell her how much more sugar she should add. The usual amount is a pound to every pint of currant juice, but a woman who does not like to bother with scales can have successful jelly (if the fruit is at the proper stage of ripeness) by using pint for pint, measure exactly. The sugar should be thoroughly dry and warm before adding it to the fruit juice. If an insufficient amount of sugar was used the rest can be added now, after turning the jelly from the glasses into the preserving kettle. When the sugar has been thoroughly dissolved return the syrup to the tumblers. It should be stirred constantly while the sugar is dissolving so that it will not burn. One cannot say absolutely that this will stiffen the jelly in question, as Mrs. L. L. does not give the details of its preparation, how long it was cooked before the fruit juice was added, and so forth.

Jelly that will not "come" may sometimes be stiffened to the proper degree by placing the glasses containing it in the warming closet under the stove to stand overnight. Another way is to put the tumblers containing it in the sunshine, but unless the jelly is almost stiff or the sunshine is very strong, like that of midsummer, this process is quite slow.

Jelly sometimes fails because too much sugar has been used. The trouble in this case cannot be remedied by any of the methods just given, as there is not enough of that jelly making element, known to specialists as pectin, in the syrup to com-

bine properly with the sugar, and boiling will not remedy the difficulty, as some jelly makers imagine. The longer it boils the more syrup it will become, until it is stringy and gluey, or until it candies. The only possible remedy is to add more fruit and only fruit that contains the jelly making element. At this season, when currants cannot be obtained, apples, which contain much of this element, may be used. One cannot, however, assert that apples will make just as good a jelly as currants.

Sometimes, when the sugar and fruit are used in the correct proportions, currant jelly fails to "come" because the currants were more or less lacking in pectin. For jelly currants should be fairly ripe. It is better if they come from one's own garden, to gather them on a dry day when there is no moisture clinging to the fruit. As in the case where too much sugar is used, the only remedy for a hopeless failure is in mixing with an apple jelly. The reason why apples are better for such a purpose than any of the other fruits that are rich in pectin is that they do not have a strong flavor of their own and they will take the flavor of other fruits mixed with them.

If one does not want to take the trouble to boil the juice down with apples, one need not consider a failure as utterly hopeless. A jelly that will not stiffen need not be thrown away, as supposedly good authorities have been known to advise. This would be the height of extravagance. There are a hundred and one ways of utilizing currant jelly, and in most of these cases only melted currant jelly will do. To melt currant jelly especially for the purpose takes time, and the jelly that will not "come" is just the thing to use in its place. In fact its flavor will be actually better in jelly cake, creams and puddings saucers or other sweets, than a stiff jelly that has been melted or thinned with hot water. To the frugal housewife it would seem an extravagance in cash as well as in time to utilize for flavoring purposes a bowl of perfect jelly that would make the table more attractive by its presence, when a failure that had been thrown away as useless would have served the purpose as well.

Postal Card Departments

All communications (and they are welcome) should be made by postal, as far as it is possible.

Recipes Tested and Found Good

All recipes appearing in these columns have been tested.

Level measurements are used unless otherwise stated.

This department will be glad to answer any queries of readers, submitted by readers and will be glad